



**2014**

# **Montana School Health Profiles**

A report of school health programs  
and policy and health education  
implementation

*May 2015*  
*Health Enhancement & Safety Division*



Montana  
**Office of Public Instruction**  
Denise Juneau, State Superintendent

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# **MONTANA**

## **2014 School Health Profiles Report**

### **Survey Summary**

The School Health Profiles (Profiles) assists state and local education and health agencies in monitoring and assessing characteristics of school health education; physical education and physical activity; school health policies related to HIV infection/AIDS, tobacco-use prevention, bullying and sexual harassment, and nutrition; health services; school health coordination; and family and community involvement in school health programs. Data from Profiles can be used to improve school health programs.

Two questionnaires are used to collect data – one for school principals and one for lead health education teachers. The two questionnaires were mailed to 289 regular public schools containing any of grades 6 through 12 in Montana during spring 2014. One or both questionnaires were received from 95 percent of eligible sample schools. Usable questionnaires were received from principals in 83 percent of schools and from lead health education teachers in 84 percent of schools. Because the response rates for these surveys were greater than or equal to 70 percent, the results are weighted and are representative of all regular public schools in Montana having at least one of grades 6 through 12.

The Profiles questionnaires were developed by the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives of state, local, and territorial departments of health education.

More Montana Profiles information is located at [www.opi.mt.gov/shp](http://www.opi.mt.gov/shp).

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# 2014 Montana School Health Profiles Report Principal Survey Results

Percentage of schools that have ever used the **School Health Index or other self-assessment** tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas:

a. Physical activity	50
b. Nutrition	53
c. Tobacco-use prevention	53
d. Asthma	37
e. Injury and violence prevention	48
f. HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention	41

Percentage of schools with a **School Improvement Plan** that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:

a. Health education	43
b. Physical education	42
c. Physical activity	37
d. School meal programs	40
e. Foods and beverages available at school outside the school meal programs	35
f. Health services	32
g. Mental health and social services	35
h. Healthy and safe school environment	58
i. Family and community involvement	57
j. Faculty and staff health promotion	35

**81%** of schools **reviewed health and safety data** as part of a school's improvement planning process.

**85%** of schools currently have someone who oversees or **coordinates school health** and safety programs and activities.

**55%** of schools have a **school health council**, committee, or team that offer guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics.

Percentage of schools that have the following **groups represented** on any school health council, committee, or team.

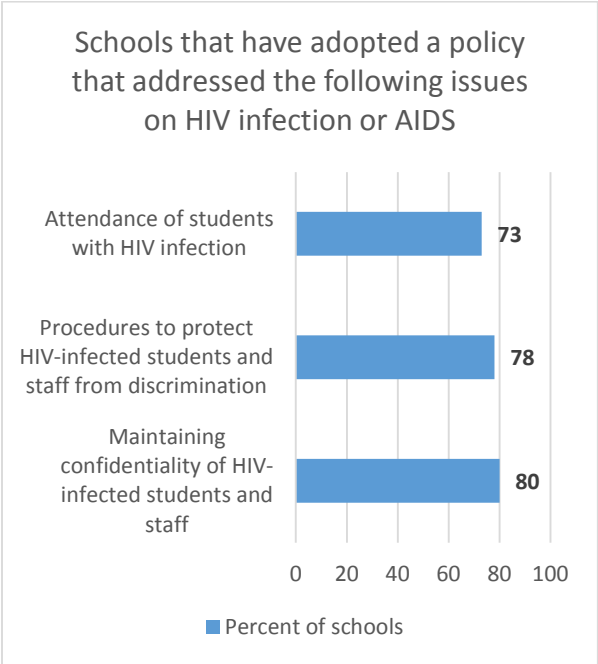
a. School administrators	93
b. Health education teachers	93
c. Physical education teachers	93
d. Other classroom teachers	70
e. School counselor	67
f. Nutrition or food service staff	59
g. School nurse	46
h. Maintenance and transportation staff	25
i. Technology staff	23
j. Library/media staff	16
k. Student body	45
l. Parents or families of students	61
m. Community members	57
n. Local health departments, agencies, or organizations	43
o. Faith-based organizations	7
p. Businesses	17
q. Local government agencies	24

Percent of schools whose **school health council** did the following **activities** during the past year:

a. Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data (e.g. the YRBS)	63
b. Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team	66
c. Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff	49
d. Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members	75
e. Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials	71
f. Assessed the availability of physical activity opportunities for students	70

**39%** of schools have any clubs that give students **opportunities to learn about people different from them**, such as students with disabilities, homeless, youth, or people from different cultures. Of these schools the information is provided in the following ways:

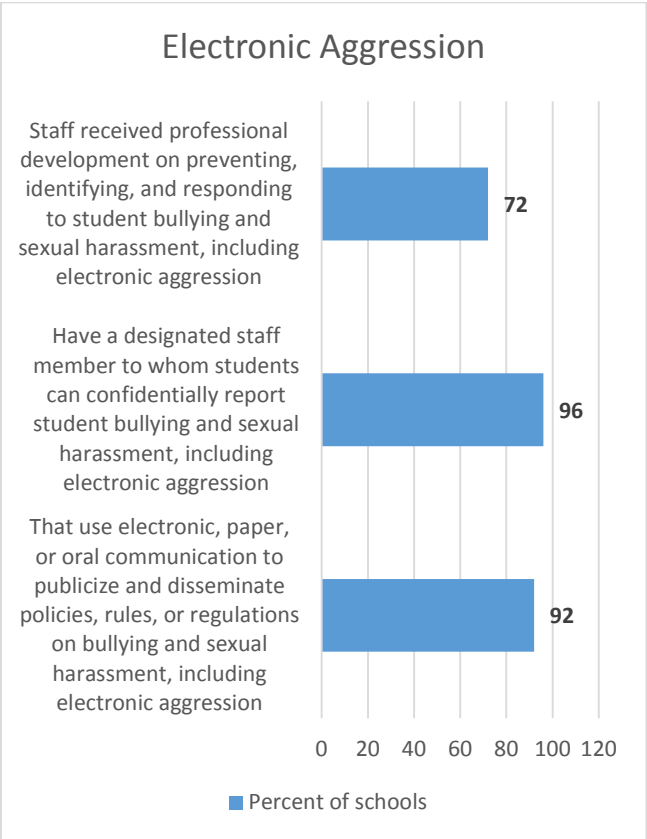
- a. Through lessons in class 86%
- b. Through special events sponsored by the school or community organizations (e.g., multicultural week, family night) 52%



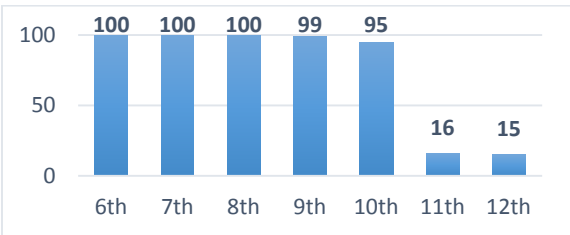
**16%** of schools have a **student-led club** that aims to create a **safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment** for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Percent of schools that engage in the following practices related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or question (LGBTQ) youth:

- a. Identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers, or other school staff 51
- b. Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity 85
- c. Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity 61
- d. Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services to LGBTQ youth 47
- e. Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth 45



Percent of schools that taught a **required physical education course** in each of the following grades:



**78%** of schools had **physical education** teachers who received **professional development** on physical education or physical activity during the past year.

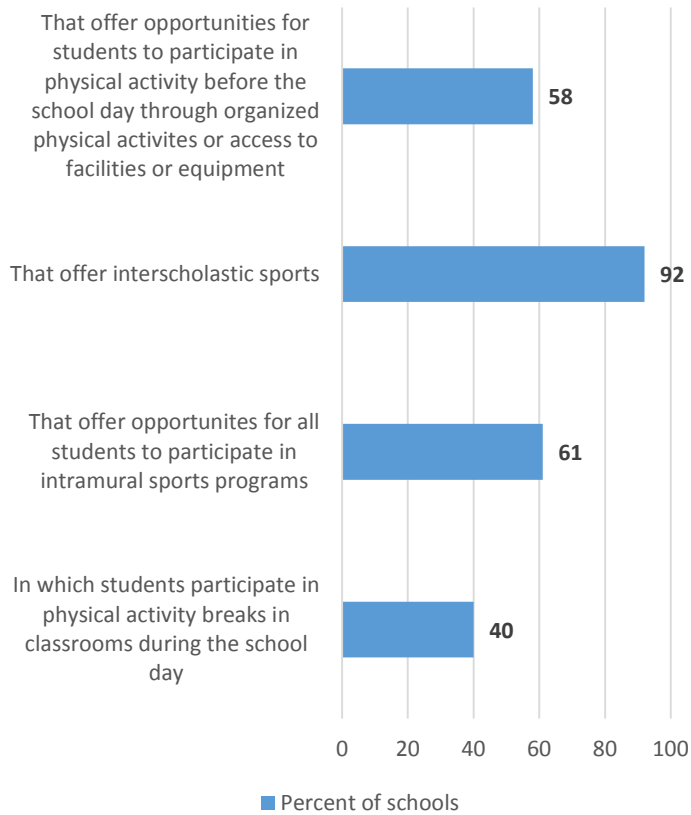
Percent of schools that **provide physical education** teachers with the following **materials**:

a. Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education	93
b. A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education	73
c. Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education	79
d. A written physical education curriculum	88
e. Resources for fitness testing	92
f. Physical activity monitoring devices, such as pedometers or heart rate monitors, for physical education	65

**57%** of schools prohibit staff from **excluding students from physical education** or physical activity to punish them for bad behavior or failure to complete class work in another class.

**62%** of schools have a **joint use agreement** for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities.

## Physical Activity



Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically **prohibits the use of each type of tobacco for students** during any school-related activity:

a. Cigarettes	98
b. Smokeless tobacco	98
c. Cigars	97
d. Pipes	95

Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **times** for **students**:

a. During school hours	99
b. During non-school hours	93

Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **times** for **faculty/staff**:

a. During school hours	98
b. During non-school hours	86

Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **times** for **visitors**:

a. During school hours	97
b. During non-school hours	86

Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **locations** for **students**:

a. In school buildings	99
b. Outside on school grounds, including parking lots and playing fields	99
c. On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	99
d. At off-campus, school-sponsored events	92

Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **locations** for **faculty/staff**:

a. In school buildings	99
b. Outside on school grounds, including parking lots and playing fields	99
c. On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	99
d. At off-campus, school-sponsored events	83

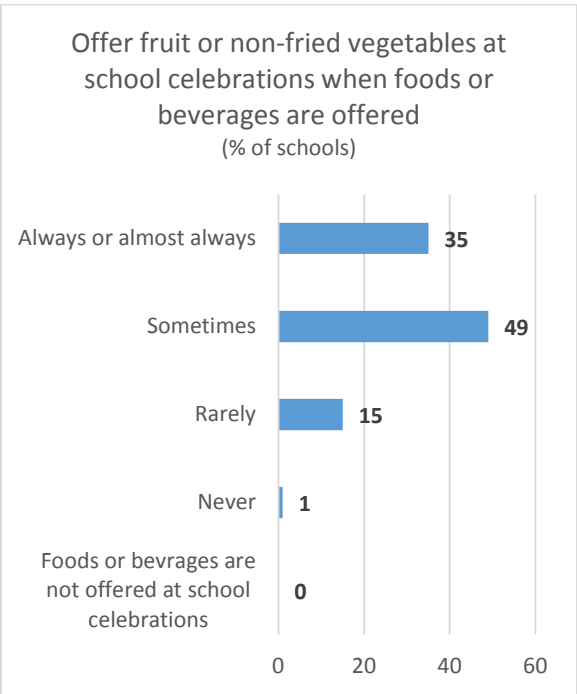
Percent of schools that have a tobacco-use prevention policy that specifically prohibits tobacco use during each of the following **locations** for **visitors**:

a. In school buildings	98
b. Outside on school grounds, including parking lots and playing fields	97
c. On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	97
d. At off-campus, school-sponsored events	73

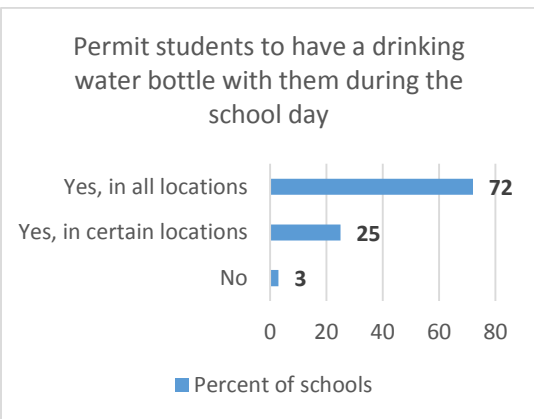
**60%** of schools follow a policy that mandates a **“tobacco-free environment.”** A “tobacco-free environment” is one that prohibits tobacco use by students, staff, and visitors in school buildings, at school functions, in school vehicles, on school grounds, and at off-site school events, applicable 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

**93%** of schools **post signs** marking a tobacco-free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed.

**Tobacco cessation services** are provided for faculty and staff by 16% of schools; for students by 30% of schools. Furthermore, 32% of schools have arrangements with organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff; for students by 42% of schools.



**80%** of schools have **vending machines** where students can purchase snack foods or beverages.





Percent of schools in which students can purchase the following **snack foods or beverages from vending machines** or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar:

a.	Chocolate candy	38
b.	Other kinds of candy	43
c.	Salty snacks, not low in fat (regular potato chips)	36
d.	Low sodium pretzels, crackers, or chips	48
e.	Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are not low in fat	36
f.	Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat	5
g.	2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)	16
h.	Nonfat or 1% (low-fat) milk (plain)	23
i.	Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice	11
j.	Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice	45
k.	Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)	66
l.	Energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Monster)	7
m.	Bottled water	76
n.	100% fruit or vegetable juice	56
o.	Foods or beverages containing caffeine	37
p.	Fruits (not fruit juice)	25
q.	Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)	14

Percent of schools that **prohibit advertisements** for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:

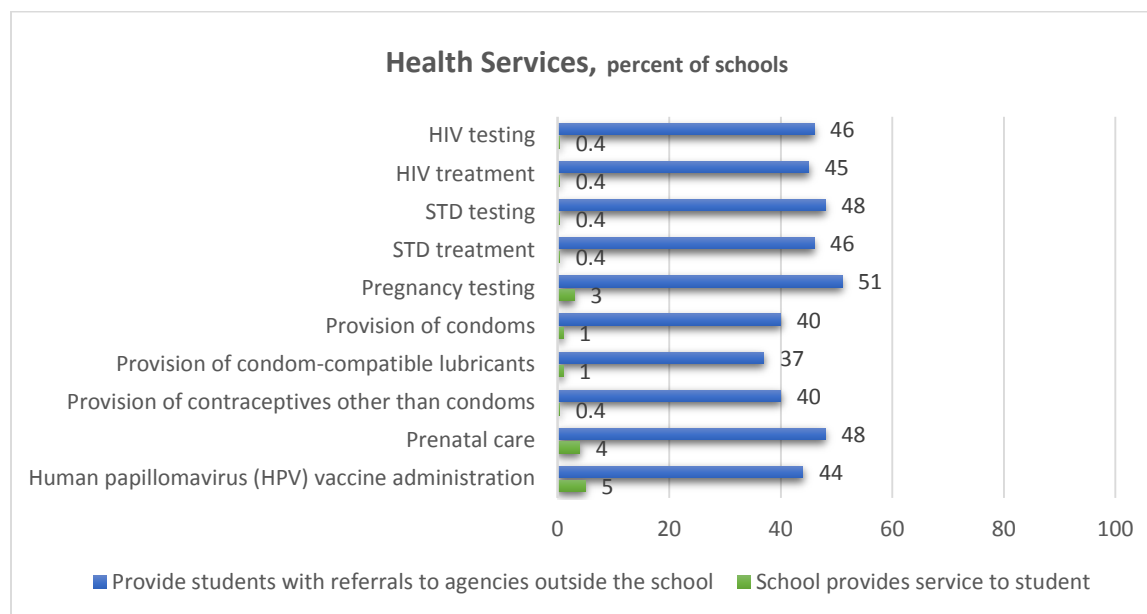
a.	In the school building	46
b.	On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus	46
c.	On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	62
d.	In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)	52
e.	In curricula or other educational materials (including assignment books, school supplies, book covers, and electronic media)	56

A **free source of drinking water** is offered by 92% of schools in the cafeteria during breakfast, 94% of schools in the cafeteria during lunch, 98% of schools in the gymnasium or other indoor physical activity facility, 82% of schools in outdoor physical activity facilities and sports fields, and 98% of schools in hallways throughout the school.

Percent of schools that have done any of the following **activities during the current school year**:

a.	Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutritious foods and beverages	9
b.	Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating	42
c.	Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available	52
d.	Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items	19
e.	Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics	30
f.	Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms	59
g.	Planted a school food or vegetable garden	25
h.	Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access	62
i.	Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria	66
j.	Offered a self-serve salad bar to students	75
k.	Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots)	29
l.	Encouraged students to drink plain water	80
m.	Prohibited school staff from giving students food or food coupons as a reward for good behavior or good academic performance	13
n.	Prohibited less nutritious foods and beverages (e.g., candy, baked goods) from being sold for fundraising purposes	16

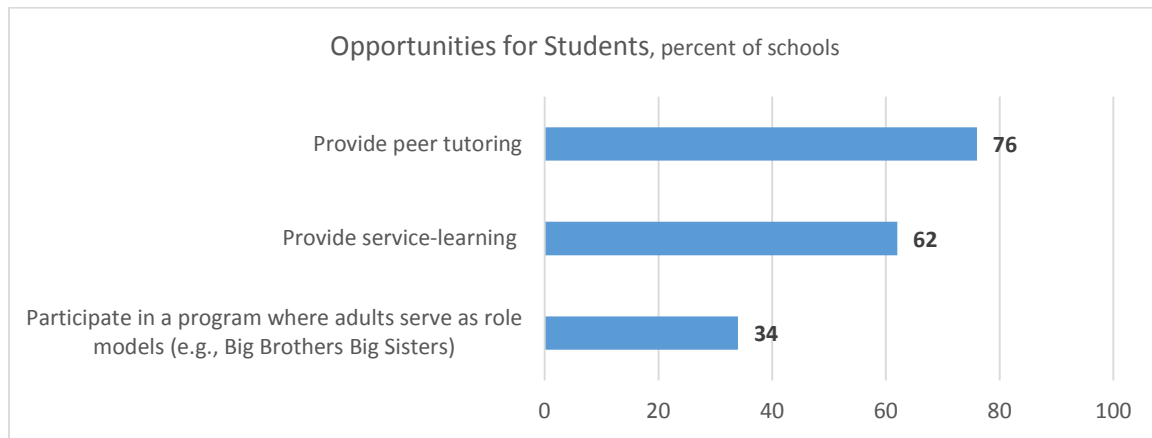
**15%** of schools have a **full-time registered nurse** who provides health services to students.



**61%** of schools have protocol that ensures students with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management (e.g., asthma, diabetes, food allergies) are enrolled in private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible

Percent of schools that. . .		
	Use school records to identify and track students with the following chronic conditions	Provide referrals to outside agencies for students diagnosed with or suspected to have the following chronic conditions
Asthma	94	58
Food allergies	95	57
Diabetes	95	58
Epilepsy or seizure disorder	93	56
Obesity	30	41
Hypertension/high blood pressure	52	50

- **26%** of schools provided parents and families with information about how to communicate with their child about sex.
- **49%** of schools provided parents with information about how to monitor their child (e.g., setting parental expectations, keeping track of their child, responding when their child breaks the rules).
- **34%** of schools involve parents as school volunteers in the delivery of health education activities and services.
- **63%** of schools linked parents and families to health services and programs in the community.
- **75%** of schools use electronic, paper, or oral communication to inform parents about health services and programs.
- **36%** of schools had students' families help develop or implement policies and programs related to school health during the past two years.



# 2014 Montana School Health Profiles Report Health Educator Survey Results

Percent of schools in which students take the following number of **required health education** courses in grades 6 through 12:

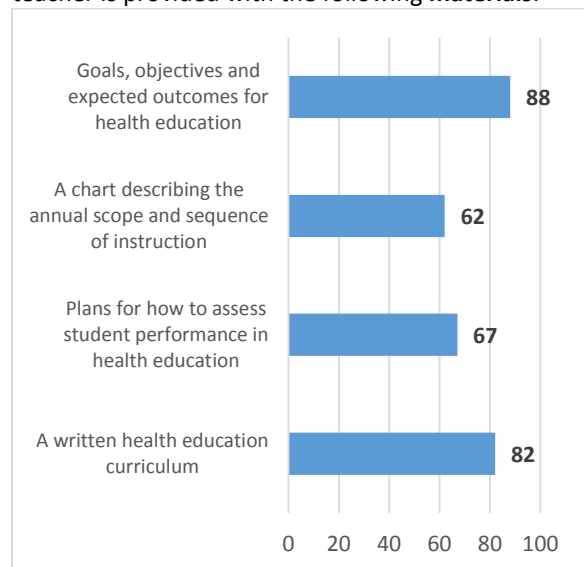
a. 0 courses	2
b. 1 course	8
c. 2 courses	27
d. 3 courses	24
e. 4 or more courses	40

Percent of schools that taught a **required health education** course in each of the following grades:

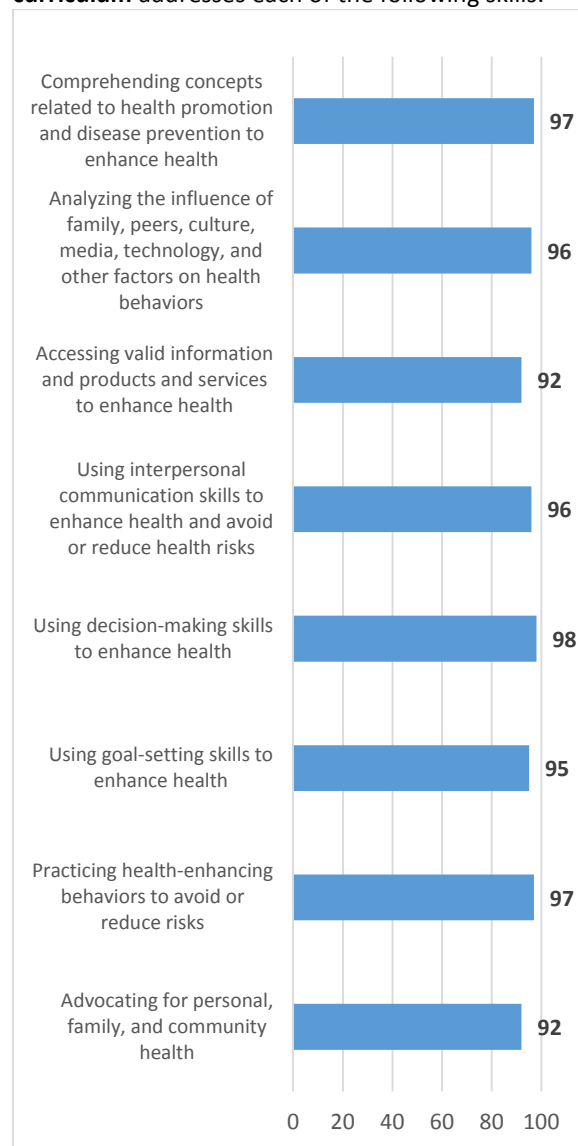
a. Sixth grade	78
b. Seventh grade	93
c. Eighth grade	94
d. Ninth grade	91
e. Tenth grade	83
f. Eleventh grade	9
g. Twelfth grade	5

**63%** of schools require students who fail a health education course to repeat it.

Percent of schools in which the **health education** teacher is provided with the following **materials**:



Percent of schools in which the **health education curriculum** addresses each of the following skills:



**97%** of schools **require health education** instruction for students in grades 6 through 12.

Percent of schools in which those who teach **sexual health education** are provided with each of the following materials:

a. Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for sexual health education	74
b. A written health education curriculum that includes objectives and content addressing sexual health education	74
c. A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for sexual health education	55
d. Strategies that are age-appropriate, relevant, and actively engage students in learning	75
e. Methods to assess student knowledge and skills related to sexual health education	66

Percent of schools in which teachers tried to increase **student knowledge** on each of the following topics:

Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	99
Asthma	63
Diabetes	84
Emotional and mental health	95
Epilepsy or seizure disorder	44
Food allergies	71
Foodborne illness prevention	78
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevention	91
Human sexuality	84
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu)	95
Injury prevention and safety	96
Nutrition and dietary behavior	98
Physical activity and fitness	100
Pregnancy prevention	82
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention	89
Suicide prevention	80
Tobacco-use prevention	98
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)	97

Percent of schools in which each of the following **tobacco-use prevention** topics were taught:

Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain	93
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use	95
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences	92
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine	95
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance	92
Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment	93
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers, and culture	94
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco	93
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco	76
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)	90
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco	86
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation	84
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco	88
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development	86
Relationship between using tobacco and alcohol or other drugs	91
How addiction to tobacco use can be treated	87
Understanding school policies and community laws related to the sale and use of tobacco products	89
Benefits of smoking cessation programs	70
Percentage of schools that taught all 18 tobacco-use prevention topics	58

**HIV  
STD  
P  
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Percent of schools in which the following **HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention topics** were taught:

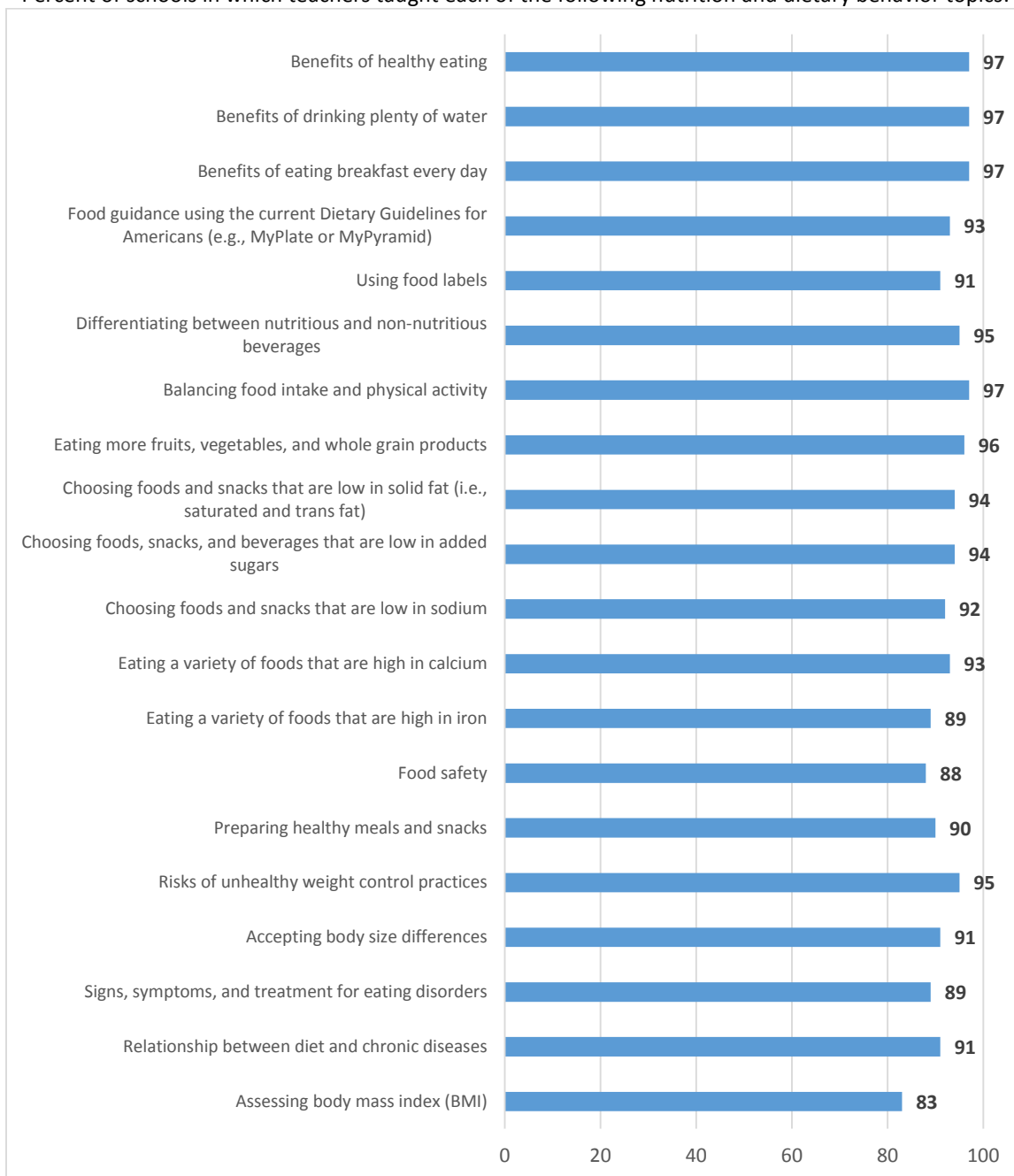
	Middle School	High School
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	75	92
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	74	90
The benefits of being sexual abstinent	79	92
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	63	88
The influences of family, peers, media, technology and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	75	90
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	68	88
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	70	84
Influencing and supporting others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	69	86
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work	33	71
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly	34	64
How to obtain condoms	20	60
How to correctly use a condom	16	50
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy	35	66
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships	79	92
The importance of limiting the number of sexual partners	60	86
Preventive care (such as screenings and immunizations) that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health	56	83
Percentage of schools that taught all 16 HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics	12	45

Percent of schools in which teachers **assess** the ability of **students** in each of the following:

	Middle School	High School
Comprehend concepts important to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	65	87
Analyze the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on sexual risk behaviors	53	84
Access valid information, products, and services to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	53	78
Use interpersonal communication skills to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	68	83
Use decision-making skills to prevent HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	68	83
Set personal goals that enhance health, take steps to achieve these goals, and monitor progress in achieving them	68	74
Influence and support others to avoid or reduce sexual risk behaviors	69	78

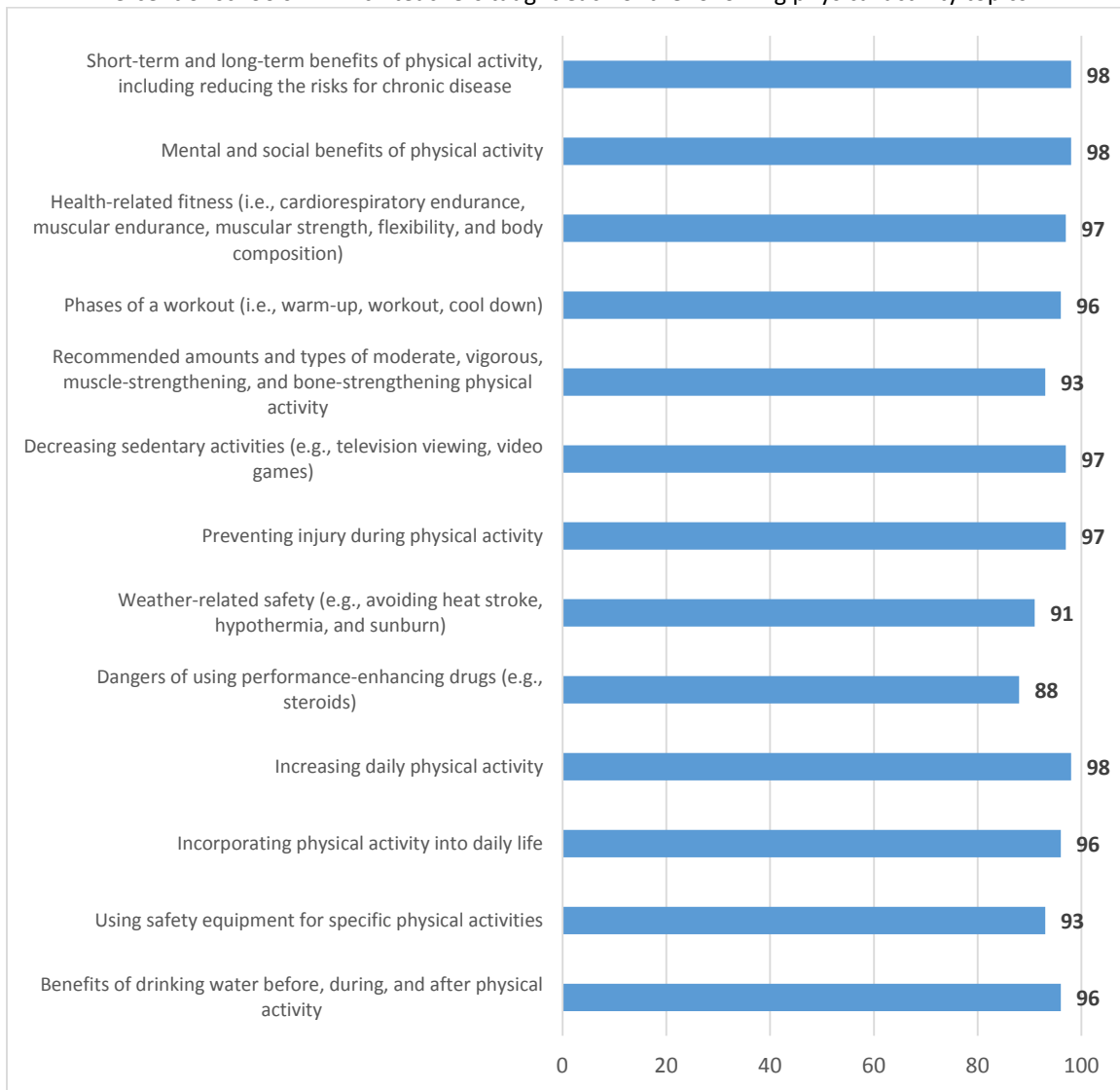
**21%** of school provide curricula or supplementary materials that include HIV, STD, or pregnancy prevention information this is relevant to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth.

Percent of schools in which teachers taught each of the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics:



**66%** of schools taught all 20 nutrition and dietary behavior topics.

Percent of schools in which teachers taught each of the following physical activity topics:



**80%** of schools taught all 13 physical activity topics.

Percent of schools in which **health education staff worked with the following groups** on health education activities during the current school year:

Physical education staff	86
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)	55
Mental health or social services staff	64
Nutrition or food service staff	41
School health council, committee, or team	35

**53%** of schools gave students homework assignments or **health education activities to do at home with their parents** during the school year.

Percent of schools that provided parents and families with health information designed to increase **parent and family knowledge** of the following topics during the current school year:

HIV, STD, or teen pregnancy prevention	18
Tobacco-use prevention	30
Physical activity	41
Nutrition and healthy eating	41
Asthma	16
Food allergies	24
Diabetes	21
Preventing student bullying and sexual harassment, including electronic aggression (i.e., cyber-bullying)	64



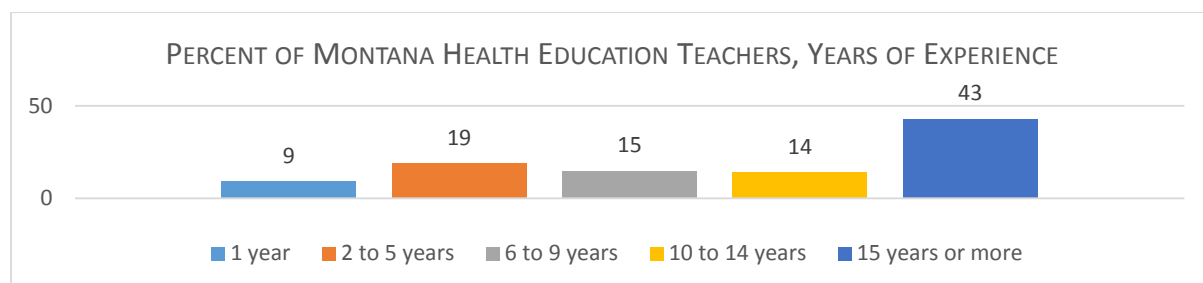
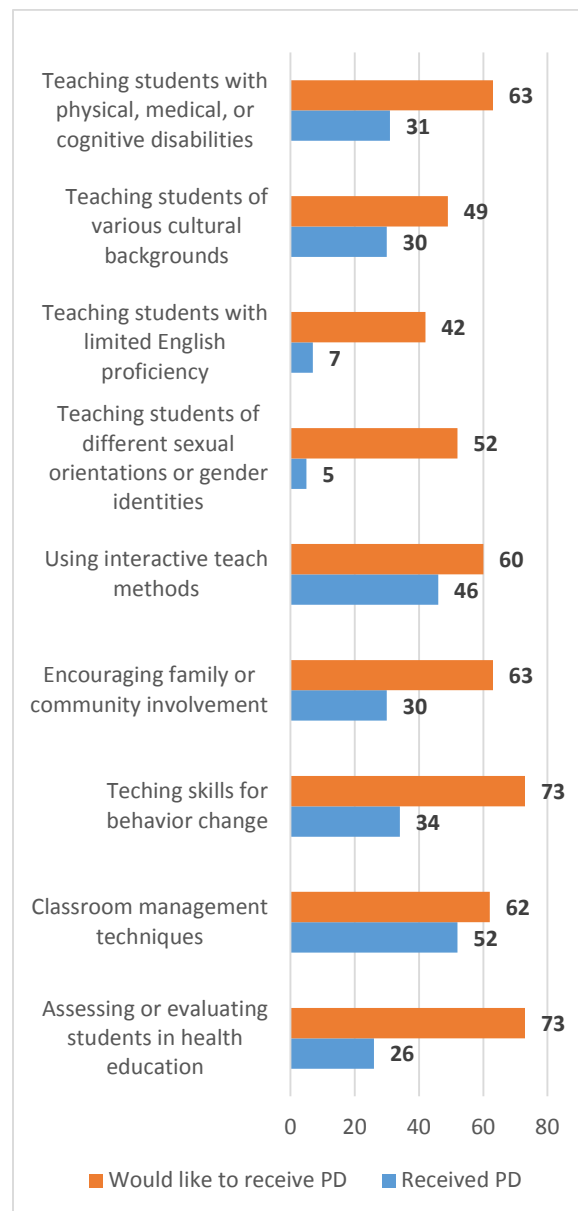
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received, during the past 2 years, or would like to receive **professional development** (such as workshops, conferences, continuing education, or any other kind of in-service) on each of the following topics:

	PD* received during past 2 years	Would like to receive PD*
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	35	68
Asthma	18	51
Diabetes	24	58
Emotional and mental health	32	66
Epilepsy or seizure disorder	13	48
Food allergies	22	51
Foodborne illness prevention	14	47
HIV prevention	34	63
Human sexuality	27	65
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu)	31	54
Injury prevention and safety	37	56
Nutrition and dietary behavior	30	73
Physical activity and fitness	47	67
Pregnancy prevention	25	55
STD prevention	29	63
Suicide prevention	33	72
Tobacco-use prevention	27	66
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)	51	74

\* Professional Development

**97%** of Montana schools with grades 6 through 12 have a lead health education teacher who is certified, licensed, or endorsed by the state to teach health education.

Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received professional development on any of the following topics during the past two years:



**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

**School Health Coordination**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
That ever used the School Health Index or other self-assessment tool to assess school policies, activities, and programs in the following areas:									
Physical activity					41.2	55.0	48.7	49.8	↑
Nutrition					43.9	56.7	46.9	52.6	↑
Tobacco-use prevention					48.7	58.3	51.8	52.5	
Asthma					19.2	36.5	33.7	36.5	↑
Injury and violence prevention						45.4	41.2	47.7	
With a School Improvement Plan that includes health-related objectives on the following topics:									
Health education						42.2	40.4	42.5	
Health services						32.8	36.1	32.0	
Mental health and social services						35.8	39.0	35.2	
Healthy and safe school environment						59.6	55.0	58.4	
Family and community involvement						56.7	53.1	56.8	
Faculty and staff health promotion						29.9	36.2	35.0	↑
That reviewed health and safety data as part of school's improvement planning process							76.1	81.3	↑
That currently have someone who oversees or coordinates school health and safety programs and activities					94.4	84.7	87.7	84.9	↓
That have one or more groups (e.g., a school health council, committee, or team) that offers guidance on the development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics				61.1	66.6	53.2	46.8	54.0	↓
That have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team:									
School administrators					99.2	91.8	94.1	93.1	↓
Health education teachers					91.8	96.3	95.2	92.9	
Physical education teachers					92.0	94.4	93.6	92.9	
Other classroom teachers							75.4	69.8	↓
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., school counselors)					34.4	38.2	65.7	67.1	↑
Nutrition or food service staff					74.1	70.5	69.5	59.2	↓
Health services staff (e.g., school nurse)					49.0	54.0	53.4	45.9	

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

**School Health Coordination**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
That have the following groups represented on any school health council, committee, or team: (continued)									
Maintenance and transportation staff					22.5	32.2	24.6	24.9	
Technology staff						31.5	19.2	23.4	↓
Library/media center staff						24.6	19.2	15.8	↓
Student body					32.2	48.5	48.3	45.0	↑
Parents or families of students					55.9	65.3	55.2	60.5	
Community members					48.8	63.7	54.5	56.5	↑
Local health departments, agencies, or organizations					31.6	49.2	43.0	43.2	↑
Faith-based organizations					6.6	11.3	9.0	7.1	
Businesses					12.3	22.6	16.0	17.4	
Local government agencies					7.7	28.1	17.3	23.9	↑
That have a school health council, committee, or team that did any of the following activities during the past year:									
Identified student health needs based on a review of relevant data (e.g., Youth Risk Behavior Survey)							55.9	62.7	↑
Recommended new or revised health and safety policies and activities to school administrators or the school improvement team							67.2	66.1	
Sought funding or leveraged resources to support health and safety priorities for students and staff							53.8	52.6	
Communicated the importance of health and safety policies and activities to district administrators, school administrators, parent-teacher groups, or community members							75.0	75.3	
Reviewed health-related curricula or instructional materials							75.8	70.7	↓

**Trend Analysis Report**  
Principal Survey

<b>HIV Prevention and Sexual Orientation</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
That have adopted a policy that addresses the following issues:									
Attendance of students with HIV infection					62.8	62.0	62.3	73.4	↑
Procedures to protect HIV-infected students and staff from discrimination					67.0	67.1	70.7	77.9	↑
Maintaining confidentiality of HIV-infected students and staff					69.8	77.6	74.9	79.8	↑
That have a student-led club that aims to create a safe, welcoming, and accepting school environment for all youth, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity					13.4	23.4	19.8	16.4	
That engage in the following LGBTQ youth-related practices:									
Identify “safe spaces” where LGBTQ youth can receive support from administrators, teachers or other school staff						42.1	40.6	51.2	↑
Prohibit harassment based on a student’s perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity						86.2	83.3	85.2	
Encourage staff to attend professional development on safe and supportive school environments for all students regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity						56.5	55.6	60.6	
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing health services, including HIV/STD testing and counseling, to LGBTQ youth						37.8	44.4	46.5	↑
Facilitate access to providers not on school property who have experience in providing social and psychological services to LGBTQ youth						41.3	42.3	45.4	

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

**Required Physical Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
That taught required physical education in the following grades:									
6 <sup>th</sup> grade			98.3	96.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	↑
7 <sup>th</sup> grade			99.5	96.1	99.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	↑
8 <sup>th</sup> grade			99.5	97.8	99.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	↑
9 <sup>th</sup> grade			99.5	100.0	98.7	98.5	99.3	99.2	↓
10 <sup>th</sup> grade			96.1	95.7	96.1	98.5	95.4	94.8	
11 <sup>th</sup> grade			12.1	13.0	14.5	18.1	18.9	15.7	↑
12 <sup>th</sup> grade			12.1	11.7	13.8	18.1	18.9	14.8	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

**Physical Education and Physical Activity**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which those who teach physical education are provided with the following materials:									
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for physical education					96.7	95.5	95.0	93.1	↓
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for physical education					79.3	81.5	74.3	72.5	↓
Plans for how to assess student performance in physical education					73.4	76.7	74.7	78.9	↑
A written physical education curriculum					95.4	90.7	90.3	87.5	↓
In which students participate in physical activity breaks in classrooms during the school day outside of physical education							38.5	39.6	
That offer opportunities for all students to participate in intramural sports programs or physical activity clubs					68.5	61.1	53.8	61.2	↓
That offer interscholastic sports to students							93.4	91.7	↓
That have a joint use agreement for shared use of school or community physical activity facilities							54.5	61.7	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

<b>Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
That have adopted a policy prohibiting tobacco use		100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.2	100.0	↓
That prohibit tobacco use by students, staff, and visitors in school buildings, at school functions, in school vehicles, on school grounds, and at off-site school events, applicable 24 hours a day and seven days a week		28.7	30.4	53.8	54.9	50.3	61.1	60.3	↑
That post signs marking a tobacco free school zone, that is, a specified distance from school grounds where tobacco use is not allowed				93.2	90.9	92.2	92.7	92.5	
That provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff					18.1	20.1	11.2	16.0	↓
That provide tobacco cessation services for students					32.9	28.9	27.0	29.5	↓
That have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for faculty and staff					24.1	20.3	21.5	31.6	↑
That have arrangements with any organizations or health care professionals not on school property to provide tobacco cessation services for students					36.3	33.5	36.1	42.3	↑
That provide tobacco cessation services for faculty, staff, and students at school or through arrangements with providers not on school property					27.6	25.7	25.3	29.7	

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

<b>Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
That always or almost always offer fruits or non-fried vegetables at school celebrations when foods or beverages are offered					23.9	29.6	29.2	34.7	↑
In which students can purchase snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar		87.7	88.8	87.3	80.5	79.1	82.4	80.0	↓

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

<b>Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
In which students can purchase the following snack foods or beverages from one or more vending machines at the school or at a school store, canteen, or snack bar:									
Chocolate candy		56.9	53.3	52.2	36.2	36.8	39.9	38.4	↓
Other kinds of candy		59.5	54.9	55.2	38.4	41.1	44.6	43.2	↓
Salty snacks that are not low in fat (e.g., regular potato chips)		52.7	47.4	49.9	35.4	33.7	37.5	36.3	↓
Cookies, crackers, cakes, pastries, or other baked goods that are now low in fat					38.0	45.3	46.0	36.4	
Ice cream or frozen yogurt that is not low in fat					9.8	12.8	8.6	4.5	↓
2% or whole milk (plain or flavored)				23.9	27.0	28.8	20.8	16.2	↓
Water ices or frozen slushes that do not contain juice					14.2	12.9	11.6	11.1	↓
Soda pop or fruit drinks that are not 100% juice				71.3	46.5	43.1	50.5	44.6	↓
Sports drinks (e.g., Gatorade)				85.3	75.5	71.4	73.8	65.9	↓
Foods or beverages containing caffeine					40.0	42.8	43.3	37.2	
Fruits (not fruit juice)					21.0	27.7	31.1	24.7	↑
Non-fried vegetables (not vegetable juice)					12.4	11.7	16.8	14.0	↑
That have done any of the following during the current school year:									
Priced nutritious foods and beverages at a lower cost while increasing the price of less nutrition foods and beverages					10.6	7.5	9.4	9.0	
Collected suggestions from students, families, and school staff on nutritious food preferences and strategies to promote healthy eating					55.6	50.9	45.5	42.1	↓
Provided information to students or families on the nutrition and caloric content of foods available					47.6	33.1	39.6	52.4	↑
Conducted taste tests to determine food preferences for nutritious items					6.1	12.3	16.4	18.9	↑
Provided opportunities for students to visit the cafeteria to learn about food safety, food preparation, or other nutrition-related topics					19.1	23.9	26.3	30.1	↑
Served locally or regionally grown foods in the cafeteria or classrooms							50.7	58.9	↑
Planted a school food or vegetable garden							21.5	24.7	↑
Placed fruits and vegetables near the cafeteria cashier, where they are easy to access							51.9	61.9	↑
Used attractive displays for fruits and vegetables in the cafeteria							57.7	65.7	↑
Offered a self-serve salad bar to students							70.0	75.3	↑
Labeled healthful foods with appealing names (e.g., crunchy carrots)							21.2	29.3	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

<b>Nutrition-Related Policies and Practices</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
That prohibit advertisements for candy, fast food restaurants, or soft drinks in the following locations:									
In school buildings					51.1	51.9	49.7	56.3	↓
On school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus					45.3	47.0	43.2	45.5	
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students					70.9	63.7	59.7	61.6	↓
In school publications (e.g., newsletters, newspapers, web sites, or other school publications)					55.2	56.2	49.3	51.6	↓
That permit students to have a drinking water bottle with them during the school day							98.1	96.8	↓
That did not sell less nutritious foods and beverages (including sports drinks) anywhere outside the school food service program					21.1	25.8	19.8	24.8	↓
That always offered fruits or non-fried vegetables in vending machines or school stores, and during celebrations when foods and beverages are offered					5.5	5.6	10.0	6.8	
That used at least three different strategies to promote healthy eating					17.5	19.6	21.4	24.7	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

<b>Health Services</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
That have a full-time registered nurse who provides health services to students					16.2	11.9	14.9	15.2	
That provide the following services to students:									
HIV testing							5.5	0.4	↓
Pregnancy testing							3.8	2.9	
Provision of condoms							2.6	1.3	↓
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms							2.3	0.4	↓
Prenatal care							3.7	3.8	↓
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration							5.7	4.9	



**Trend Analysis Report**  
**Principal Survey**

**Health Services**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
That provide students with referrals to any organizations or health care professionals not on school property for the following services:									
HIV testing							44.6	46.4	
Pregnancy testing							45.6	51.2	↑
Provision of condoms							33.5	39.6	↑
Provision of contraceptives other than condoms							35.4	40.1	↑
Prenatal care							43.5	47.8	↑
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine administration							40.1	43.9	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**

**Health Education Teacher Survey**

**Required Health Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which students take only one required health education course	19.5	15.1	11.9	15.5	11.7	7.0	9.8	7.5	↓
In which students take two or more required health education courses	63.5	75.4	72.5	79.3	86.1	92.4	89.4	90.7	↑
That taught a required health education course in the following grades:									
6 <sup>th</sup> grade	53.1	59.3	54.0	71.1	75.1	70.7	85.7	72.7	↑
7 <sup>th</sup> grade	70.0	83.5	72.9	85.9	91.2	91.2	92.8	91.3	↑
8 <sup>th</sup> grade	69.2	83.0	74.1	88.1	90.7	91.0	96.2	92.5	↑
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	68.7	79.3	72.5	86.1	90.8	95.6	92.9	89.4	↑
10 <sup>th</sup> grade	69.0	78.5	68.8	82.4	87.3	92.2	85.1	81.8	↑
11 <sup>th</sup> grade	7.4	7.1	8.1	8.6	5.5	6.0	8.0	9.1	
12 <sup>th</sup> grade	6.0	5.7	6.5	7.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	4.6	↓
That required students who failed a health education course to repeat it			63.8	63.5	66.1	69.8	62.0	63.3	

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**

<b>Required Health Education</b> , percent of schools. . .	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Linear Change</b>
In which those who teach health education are provided with the following materials:									
Goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for health education					94.4	86.4	87.1	88.1	↓
A chart describing the annual scope and sequence of instruction for health education					64.7	65.9	57.2	61.5	↓
Plans for how to assess student performance in health education					69.8	66.5	59.7	66.7	↓
A written health education curriculum					86.6	84.8	81.7	82.2	↓
In which the health education curriculum addresses the following skills:									
Comprehending concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health					98.2	97.6	93.2	97.4	↓
Analyzing the influence of family, peers, culture, media, technology, and other factors on health behaviors					96.2	95.6	94.0	95.6	
Accessing valid information and products and services to enhance health					90.1	88.6	86.4	92.1	
Using interpersonal communication skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks					93.6	93.3	89.7	96.1	
Using decision-making skills to enhance health					93.7	98.5	96.6	97.9	↑
Practicing health-enhancing behaviors to avoid or reduce risks					96.6	97.5	96.6	97.0	
Advocating for personal, family, and community health					89.9	92.0	87.3	92.0	
In which health education instruction is required in any of grades 6 through 12						98.4	97.9	97.1	

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Required Health Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which teachers tried to increase student knowledge on the following topics in a required course in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current school year:									
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention					99.6	99.1	97.4	98.9	↓
Asthma					45.8	60.6	50.5	62.8	↑
Emotional and mental health					95.2	90.3	94.5	94.6	
Foodborne illness prevention					75.8	77.7	77.0	77.7	
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention					93.3	90.0	91.1	90.2	↓
Human sexuality					86.0	85.0	88.6	84.0	
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu)							91.3	94.7	↑
Injury prevention and safety					92.6	91.9	93.4	96.3	↑
Nutrition and dietary behavior					97.8	99.5	99.6	97.8	
Physical activity and fitness					100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	↑
Pregnancy prevention					78.9	82.3	85.1	81.8	↑
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention					88.0	88.1	89.0	89.3	
Suicide prevention					74.7	76.8	82.2	80.1	↑
Tobacco-use prevention					99.6	98.2	98.4	97.8	↓
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)					93.6	90.2	96.2	96.8	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Tobacco-Use Prevention**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which teachers taught the following tobacco-use prevention topics in a required course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current year:									
Identifying tobacco products and the harmful substances they contain					95.7	95.1	93.6	93.3	↓
Identifying short- and long-term health consequences of tobacco use					95.8	97.2	96.6	94.9	
Identifying social, economic, and cosmetic consequences of tobacco use					89.8	93.2	91.9	91.8	
Understanding the addictive nature of nicotine					95.1	94.6	94.0	94.9	
Effects of tobacco use on athletic performance					87.4	91.4	90.4	92.4	↑
Effects of second-hand smoke and benefits of a smoke-free environment					93.5	96.6	90.2	93.2	↓
Understanding the social influences on tobacco use, including media, family, peers and culture					93.0	94.3	94.4	94.4	
Identifying reasons why students do and do not use tobacco					91.1	93.1	91.9	92.9	
Making accurate assessments of how many peers use tobacco					68.5	76.3	75.4	75.9	↑
Using interpersonal communication skills to avoid tobacco use (e.g., refusal skills, assertiveness)					84.4	90.7	88.9	90.0	↑
Using goal-setting and decision-making skills related to not using tobacco					82.7	86.5	83.5	86.1	
Finding valid information and services related to tobacco-use prevention and cessation					78.7	82.6	79.2	84.1	↑
Supporting others who abstain from or want to quit using tobacco					75.8	78.8	80.8	88.0	↑
Identifying harmful effects of tobacco use on fetal development					83.0	85.8	81.4	85.5	

Trend Analysis Report Health Education Teacher Survey										
	2008		2010		2012		2014		Linear Change	
HIV, STD, or Pregnancy Prevention, percent of schools. . .	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
In which teachers taught the following topics in a required health education course:										
How HIV and other STDs are transmitted	83.0	NA	77.0	91.3	76.3	96.6	74.5	91.8	↓	
Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	82.7		74.0	91.4	71.9	93.2	74.2	90.2	↓	
The benefits of being sexually abstinent	80.1	89.7	77.2	91.4	76.3	94.8	79.1	91.6		
How to access valid and reliable health information, products, and services related to HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	71.9	85.3	60.5	82.1	65.9	87.8	62.7	87.5	↓	
Communication and negotiation skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	72.6	82.3	62.7	82.8	66.6	85.6	67.8	87.7		↑
Goal-setting and decision-making skills related to eliminating or reducing risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy	67.8	77.5	63.3	79.7	69.0	86.0	70.4	83.6		↑
Efficacy of condoms, that is, how well condoms work and do not work	NA	71.2	43.8	73.3	45.5	80.8	32.8	70.5	↓	
The importance of using condoms consistently and correctly		62.3	35.8	64.1	38.7	73.2	33.7	63.8		
How to obtain condoms		52.2	17.8	56.3	22.2	52.9	20.2	60.1		↑
How to correctly use a condom			11.3	44.0	11.1	40.8	15.7	50.1		↑
The importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy					31.8	63.2	34.5	65.5		
How to create and sustain healthy and respectful relationships					67.1	81.6	78.8	92.3	↑	↑

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Nutrition Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which teachers taught the following nutrition and dietary behavior topics in a required health education course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current year:									
Benefits of healthy eating					96.1	97.5	99.2	97.3	↑
Using food labels					91.2	96.2	95.5	91.4	
Balancing food intake and physical activity					95.7	96.7	97.9	96.5	
Eating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grain products					96.2	97.6	99.2	95.6	
Choosing foods and snacks that are low in solid fat (i.e., saturated and trans fat)					94.5	96.1	96.6	94.4	
Food safety					84.2	82.8	89.0	87.8	↑
Preparing healthy meals and snacks					90.0	86.3	94.8	90.2	↑
Risks of unhealthy weight control practices					93.7	93.2	93.8	94.5	
Accepting body size differences					90.6	86.5	94.8	91.0	↑
Signs, symptoms, and treatment for eating disorders					91.5	87.0	91.1	89.1	

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Physical Activity Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required health education course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current year:									
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)					97.8	98.2	98.3	97.4	
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)					97.6	97.6	98.7	96.0	
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)					88.6	94.9	93.1	96.6	↑
Preventing injury during physical activity					96.1	93.3	97.9	97.4	↑
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, sunburn, etc.)					85.3	81.6	88.5	90.8	↑
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)					88.8	87.9	85.8	87.6	

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Physical Activity Education**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which teachers taught the following physical activity topics in a required health education course for students in any of grades 6 through 12 during the current year:									
Health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition)					97.8	98.2	98.3	97.4	
Phases of a workout (i.e., warm-up, workout, cool down)					97.6	97.6	98.7	96.0	
Decreasing sedentary activities (e.g., television viewing)					88.6	94.9	93.1	96.6	↑
Preventing injury during physical activity					96.1	93.3	97.9	97.4	↑
Weather-related safety (e.g., avoiding heat stroke, hypothermia, sunburn, etc.)					85.3	81.6	88.5	90.8	↑
Dangers of using performance-enhancing drugs (e.g., steroids)					88.8	87.9	85.8	87.6	

**Trend Analysis Report**
**Health Education Teacher Survey**
**Collaboration**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which health education staff worked with the following groups on health education activities during the current year:									
Physical education staff	82.8	86.1	81.9	85.4	88.5	82.7	81.7	85.9	
Health services staff (e.g., nurses)	49.2	55.1	55.9	56.8	53.7	62.8	60.7	54.6	↑
Mental health or social services staff (e.g., psychologists, counselors and social workers)	51.3	52.9	58.7	64.6	61.1	68.7	64.0	63.4	↑
Nutrition or food service staff	18.2	26.1	28.4	39.4	42.1	36.3	43.4	41.4	↑
School health council, committee, or team						35.8	34.1	34.5	

# **Trend Analysis Report**

## **Health Education Teacher Survey**

### **Collaboration**, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
That provided parents and families with health information designed to increase parent and family knowledge of the following topics during the current school year:									
HIV prevention, STD prevention, or teen pregnancy prevention					27.9	22.8	20.2	18.3	↓
Tobacco-use prevention					46.2	37.0	33.6	30.1	↓
Physical activity					46.8	42.2	38.6	41.4	↓
Nutrition and healthy eating					41.0	43.0	40.0	40.5	
Asthma					17.2	17.7	15.3	16.2	

# **Trend Analysis Report**

## **Health Education Teacher Survey**

	2008		2010		2012		2014		Linear Change	
<b>Professional Development</b> , percent of schools. . .	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>
In which the lead health education teacher received PD on the following topics during the past two years or would like to receive PD on the topic.										
Alcohol- or other drug-use prevention	52.0	78.5	40.8	70.2	44.8	74.3	34.6	68.4	↓	↓
Asthma	14.5	69.3	19.8	58.6	23.6	61.0	17.9	50.6	↑	↓
Emotional and mental health	34.1	75.7	32.2	65.6	31.9	67.2	32.0	65.5	↑	
Foodborne illness prevention	18.0	54.5	19.9	46.8	20.5	48.0	14.0	47.2	↓	↓
HIV prevention	36.9	72.0	39.4	66.3	46.4	63.8	33.8	63.3	↓	
Human sexuality	29.7	72.8	29.8	65.5	36.2	62.7	26.8	64.8		↓
Infectious disease prevention (e.g., flu)					43.7	55.6	31.2	54.0	↓	
Injury prevention and safety	52.8	67.0	51.2	62.8	50.7	61.1	37.0	56.0	↓	↓
Nutrition and dietary behavior	41.8	78.7	32.6	76.5	36.3	69.8	30.2	73.2		↓
Physical activity and fitness	58.4	75.5	56.4	74.2	52.7	70.2	47.1	67.0		↓

# **Trend Analysis Report**

## **Health Education Teacher Survey**



-continued	2008		2010		2012		2014		Linear Change	
<b>Professional Development</b> , percent of schools. . .	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>	<i>Received PD</i>	<i>Would like PD</i>
In which the lead health education teacher received PD on the following topics during the past two years or would like to receive PD on the topic.										
Pregnancy prevention	20.3	64.6	28.5	58.1	26.0	65.0	24.7	55.4		
STD prevention	29.7	71.4	33.9	62.6	37.3	63.2	29.1	63.4	↓	
Suicide prevention	32.2	80.3	38.9	70.3	35.4	75.5	32.7	72.1	↑	↓
Tobacco-use prevention	42.5	66.4	33.2	61.3	34.7	66.2	27.3	66.2	↓	↑
Violence prevention (e.g., bullying, fighting, or dating violence prevention)	53.3	77.4	52.6	75.0	65.3	76.6	51.0	74.0	↑	
Teaching students with physical, medical, or cognitive disabilities	31.7	60.4	23.0	57.1	27.5	61.1	30.9	63.4	↓	
Teaching students of various cultural backgrounds	38.2	47.2	33.0	44.4	39.5	45.9	30.3	49.2	↑	↑
Teaching students with limited English proficiency	10.6	35.4	8.2	31.6	9.0	33.3	7.0	42.3	↓	↑
Teaching students of different sexual orientations or gender identities			8.1	43.9	9.0	52.6	5.3	52.4	↓	↑
Using interactive teaching methods (e.g., role plays or cooperative group activities)	39.9	66.5	49.3	65.4	51.4	59.0	46.3	60.0		↓
Encouraging family or community involvement	32.7	70.3	32.8	65.6	31.2	66.4	30.4	63.0		↓
Teaching skills for behavior change	47.0	75.2	38.3	76.4	44.3	70.4	33.9	72.7	↓	↓
Classroom management techniques (e.g., social skills training, environmental modification, conflict resolution and mediation, and behavior management)	52.2	68.0	50.8	70.2	56.7	64.6	52.2	62.2		↓
Assessing or evaluating students in health education	30.5	79.7	28.2	72.3	28.2	72.9	25.5	73.2	↓	

# Trend Analysis Report

## Health Education Teacher Survey

### Professional Preparation, percent of schools. . .

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Linear Change
In which the major emphasis of the lead health education teacher's professional preparation was on the following:									
Health and physical education combined	58.2	63.8	70.7	64.2	70.1	69.6	77.7	72.5	↑
Health education	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	↑
Physical education	14.9	10.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	11.0	9.5	9.0	↓
Other education degree	14.9	14.6	11.8	18.6	13.0	11.8	7.1	9.4	↓
Kinesiology, exercise science, exercise physiology; home economics or family and consumer science; biology or other science	4.6	4.9	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.1	4.4	↓
Nursing or counseling	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	↓
Public health, nutrition, or other	3.9	1.7	2.9	1.3	2.9	1.7	0.4	1.8	↑
In which the lead health education teacher was certified, licensed, or endorsed by the state to teach health education in middle school or high school				90.8	95.5	94.0	96.7	97.2	↑
In which the lead health education teacher had the following number of years of experience in teaching health education courses or topics:									
1 year	13.3	8.4	6.0	6.1	4.2	4.9	4.5	9.5	↓
2 to 5 years	23.4	21.7	25.7	20.2	23.8	20.5	20.2	18.8	↓
6 to 9 years	16.8	17.0	14.6	17.5	16.7	17.5	14.6	15.4	↓
10 to 14 years	14.4	14.6	16.9	18.3	21.5	16.7	19.9	13.7	↑
15 years or more	32.2	38.3	36.8	37.9	33.8	40.5	40.7	42.6	↑

*The Montana School Health Profiles is conducted by the Montana Office of Public Instruction through cooperative agreement U87PS004124 with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*